

Union Calendar No. 622

99TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {

{ REPORT
99-1037

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

R E P O R T

OF

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

JANUARY 3, 1985

THROUGH

OCTOBER 18, 1986

Pursuant to Clause 1(d) of Rule XI



JANUARY 2, 1987.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

66-621 O

WASHINGTON : 1987

H183-28

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(99th Congress)

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BILL LOWERY, California
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois ⁴

¹ Deceased April 10, 1986.

² Elected to the Committee May 1, 1986.

³ Deceased July 17, 1986.

⁴ Elected to the Committee July 23, 1986.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, January 2, 1987.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am pleased to transmit herewith, pursuant to clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, a report on the activities of the Committee on Appropriations during the 99th Congress.

During the 99th Congress, the thirteen subcommittees conducted 510 days of hearings, receiving testimony from 9,363 witnesses, approximately 5,000 for each session. In the process, 193 volumes of hearings were generated, comprising more than 193,809 printed pages. The Committee also received more than 130 reports from its Surveys and Investigations Staff and an additional 72 reports from the General Accounting Office during the 99th Congress.

Following the hearing process, the Committee began its work on the various appropriations bills. The work of the Committee can be found in its various bills and reports, as well as supporting documentation developed during floor debate on each of the bills.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, for the first time in history, this fiscal year's appropriations bill contained all funding for the operations of the government. The amounts included in this bill reflected actions taken by the House on individual bills.

During the second session of the 99th Congress, the Appropriations Committee was able to report all 13 regular appropriations bills prior to the August recess and passed eleven of them through the House. Due to delays in the Senate, not all bills were able to proceed through the conference stage prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. As a result of this phenomenon, the Committee had to follow the procedure of repackaging the thirteen bills into an omnibus appropriations bill referred to as the continuing resolution. This resolution reflected the previous actions of the House for the eleven bills which the House had already considered and passed, and it embraced the action of the full Committee on the two remaining bills which were reported to the House. All thirteen bills are embodied in the continuing appropriations, which the President signed into law.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
Chairman.

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Union Calendar No. 622

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2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES—99TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2, 1987.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

SUMMARY OF HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Committee on Appropriations is the principal arm through which the House of Representatives exercises its constitutional responsibility to provide funds for the operations of the various activities of the federal government. Clause 1(b) of Rule X of the House provides that the Committee shall have jurisdiction over the "Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government." This responsibility has basically been vested in the Committee since 1865. The House, as the representative body of the People, originates the money bills—those providing for revenues and expenditures—a principle embraced by the founding fathers and solidly anchored in the Constitution.

The Committee has been established by the House as the largest committee in Congress with a membership of fifty-seven during the 99th Congress. Necessarily, it is among the most active—perhaps, year in and year out, the most active—of the committees of the House. With relatively few exceptions, the responsibilities of the Committee are carried out through its thirteen Subcommittees which in turn report to the full Committee. The Subcommittees are organized essentially on a functional basis with recognition of the existing structure of the Departments and agencies within the Executive Branch. (The jurisdictional assignments of Subcommittees during the 99th Congress are displayed in Appendix A.)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ACTIONS

During the 99th Congress, the thirteen subcommittees conducted 510 days of hearings, receiving testimony from 9,363 witnesses, approximately 5,000 for each session. In the process, 193 volumes of hearings were generated, comprising more than 193,809 printed pages. The Committee also received more than 130 reports from its Surveys and Investigations Staff and an additional 72 reports from the General Accounting Office during the 99th Congress.

The following is a tabular display of the appropriations actions of the Committee during the 99th Congress indicating the bill and public law, the estimates considered, and the amounts enacted.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED BY THE 99TH CONGRESS

Bill or Res. No.	Title	Budget estimate	Amount enacted	Difference	Public Law
99th CONGRESS 1st SESSION FISCAL YEAR 1985					
H.R. 1239	Supplemental, African Famine Relief ..	\$235,000,000	\$784,000,000	+\$549,000,000	99-10
H.J. Res. 342	Supplemental, (CCC) Agriculture	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000		99-71
H.R. 2577	Supplemental Appropriations, 1985	12,884,953,436	13,019,852,536	+ 134,899,100	99-88
FISCAL YEAR 1986					
H.R. 3037	Agriculture, Rural Development & Related Agencies (incl. Sec. 32)	36,864,294,000	36,715,932,000	- 148,362,000	99-190
H.R. 2965	Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary	11,675,305,000	11,919,618,000	+ 244,313,000	99-180
H.R. 3629	Defense ¹	303,954,033,000	281,161,875,000	- 22,792,158,000	99-190
H.R. 3067	District of Columbia ¹	532,170,000	546,780,000	+ 14,610,000	99-190
H.R. 2959	Energy and Water Development	15,344,118,000	15,253,918,000	- 90,200,000	99-141
H.R. 3228	Foreign Assistance (incl. Ex-Im) ¹	15,032,241,934	15,025,319,945	- 6,921,989	99-190
H.R. 3038	HUD-Independent Agencies	47,744,230,000	57,290,141,490	+ 9,545,911,490	99-160
H.R. 3011	Interior (incl. Perm. Approp.) ¹	7,389,821,000	8,121,621,000	+ 731,800,000	99-190
H.R. 3424	Labor, HHS & Education	100,901,791,000	105,872,128,000	+ 4,970,337,000	99-178
H.R. 2942	Legislative (incl. Comp. of Members)	1,829,864,000	1,644,902,800	- 184,961,200	99-151
H.R. 3327	Military Construction	10,340,200,000	8,497,859,000	- 1,842,341,000	99-173
H.R. 3244	Transportation ¹	7,888,219,569	10,455,739,569	+ 2,567,520,000	99-190
H.R. 3036	Treasury-Postal Service, General Government ¹	12,203,272,000	13,037,883,000	+ 834,611,000	99-190
H.J. Res. 465	Continuing Appropriations, 1986	2,878,991,000	3,099,314,747	+ 220,323,747	99-190
Total for 1st Session:					
	Fiscal year 1985	14,119,953,436	14,803,852,536	+ 683,899,100	
	Fiscal year 1986	574,578,550,503	568,643,032,551	- 5,935,517,952	
99th CONGRESS 2d SESSION FISCAL YEAR 1986					
H.J. Res. 520	Supplemental, Agriculture		1,492,857,000	+ 1,492,857,000	99-243
H.J. Res. 534	Supplemental, Agriculture (CCC)		5,000,000,000	+ 5,000,000,000	99-263
H.R. 4515	Supplemental Appropriations, 1986 (net)	7,721,965,000	1,698,120,000	- 6,023,845,000	99-349
	(Advance Approp., 1987)		- 5,942,000,000	- 5,942,000,000	
FISCAL YEAR 1987					
H.R. 5177	Agriculture, Rural Development & Related Agencies	45,260,957,000	45,206,688,000	- 54,269,000	99-591
H.R. 5161	Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary	15,958,615,000	12,352,985,000	- 3,605,630,000	99-591
H.R. 5438	Defense	299,032,138,000	273,999,006,000	- 25,033,132,000	99-591
H.R. 5175	District of Columbia	560,380,000	580,380,000	+ 20,000,000	99-591
H.R. 5162	Energy and Water Development	15,870,143,000	15,007,277,000	- 862,866,000	99-591
H.R. 5339	Foreign Assistance (incl. Ex-Im)	15,474,534,125	13,372,245,711	- 2,102,288,414	99-591
H.R. 5313	HUD-Independent Agencies	46,488,047,000	53,577,802,700	+ 7,089,755,700	99-591
H.R. 5234	Interior	6,616,975,000	8,308,405,000	+ 1,691,430,000	99-591

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED BY THE 99TH CONGRESS—Continued

Bill or Res. No.	Title	Budget estimate	Amount enacted	Difference	Public Law
H.R. 5233	Labor, HHS & Education	104,760,059,000	113,947,638,000	+9,187,579,000	99-591
H.R. 5203	Legislative	1,822,215,800	1,635,190,214	-187,025,586	99-591
H.R. 5052	Military Construction	10,520,200,000	8,590,774,000	-1,929,426,000	99-591
H.R. 5205	Transportation	7,014,514,569	10,253,373,069	+3,238,858,500	99-591
H.R. 5294	Treasury-Postal Service, General Government	12,870,458,000	13,642,799,800	+772,341,800	99-591
H.J. Res. 738	Continuing Resolution (Incl. Drug program) 1986	373,998,000	4,555,561,000	+4,181,563,000	99-591
Total for 2d Session:					
	Fiscal year 1986	7,721,965,000	2,248,977,000	-5,472,988,000	
	Fiscal year 1987	582,623,234,494	575,030,125,494	-7,593,109,000	

¹ Enacted in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 99-190).

INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE

In addition to and in support of the regular hearing process, the Committee conducted numerous studies of Federal projects and activities designed to assist in reaching recommendations on specific funding levels covering a wide range of subjects. These studies were conducted by the Committee's Surveys and Investigations Staff, which has been in existence since 1943.

The Committee has over a number of years delegated the authority to originate requests for investigations to its Subcommittees, with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee required to implement such requests.

When an investigation is ordered, expert investigators are assembled on an ad hoc basis to conduct it and render a report thereon for the use of the Committee. The Committee delegates to this Staff the responsibility for selection of individual investigators, the criteria being competence and objectivity.

During the 99th Congress, the Investigative Staff worked on over 130 investigations of operations and programs of the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Many of these efforts were of long duration and resulted in the preparation of two or more investigative reports. During this 2-year period, 139 professional investigators on contract or on loan from 9 different agencies of the Federal Government were utilized in the conduct of these investigations and the preparation of reports. Noteworthy investigations conducted during the 99th Congress addressed the procurement practices of the Department of Defense and the readiness of U.S. conventional forces.

A summary of investigations requested by the various Subcommittees and completed or started during the 99th Congress follows:

STUDIES COMPLETED OR STARTED BY THE SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, 99TH CONGRESS

DEFENSE

Department of Defense Deobligation of Operating Funds
Alternative Methods of Financing Equipment in the Department of Defense

Navy QUICKSTRIKE Mine Program
 Conventional Force Readiness and Sustainability Funding
 Federal Funding Support to and Condition of State-Owned National Guard Armories
 Air Force Other Base Maintenance Equipment Budget
 Air Force Procurement Appropriation Management Reserves
 Recruiting and Advertising Activities of the Department of Defense
 Procurement of Items for Resale by, and Other Selected Aspects of, the Military Commissary System
 Department of Defense Spare Parts Acquisition Management Reforms
 Air Force Spare Parts Budgeting Methodology
 The Air Force Automatic Data Processing Equipment Procurement Program
 Consolidation of Department of Defense Telecommunications Centers
 Drug and Alcohol Abuse By Military Personnel
 Cost Estimating Policies and Practices for Shipbuilding Programs
 The DOD Disposal System
 B-1B Bomber Production Program by the Air Force
 Operations of the Defense Regulatory Council
 Deobligation of Military Personnel Funds
 Procurement of Government-Furnished Equipment for Shipbuilding Programs
 Air Force Common Ground Support Equipment and War Consumables Procurement Programs
 Army Proposal To Establish a GOCO (Government-owned, Contractor-operated) Communications and Electronics Repair Capability at the Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity
 The Joint Tactical Fusion Program
 Performance of and Alternatives to the Army's Sergeant York Air Defense Gun System
 Defense Contract Administration Preaward Survey Procedures and the Role of the Small Business Administration
 Medical Readiness in the U.S. European and Pacific Commands
 Air Force Tanker Refueling Aircraft Shortfall
 Use of Contractor Personnel in the Department of Defense
 B-1B Bomber Acquisition Program
 Remotely Piloted Vehicles
 Special Operations Forces of the Department of Defense
 Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command
 Navy's Enhanced Modular Signal Processor (AN/UYS-2)
 Navy's Restructure of the Submarine Advanced Combat System Program and Acquisition Strategy for the SSN 21 Combat System
 Other Procurement, Navy Budget
 Department of Defense General Purpose Automated Data Processing Programs
 Procurement of Mine Countermeasures Ships
 Department of Defense Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Activities
 European Wartime Host Nation Support Program
 Department of Defense Management of Resources in the Absence of Civilian End Strength Limitations
 U.S. European Command
 Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Testing Policy and Implementation Plans of the Department of Defense
 Army's Requirements Computation Process for Initial Provisioning, Replenishment, and War Reserve Spares
 Use of Charter Aircraft by the Department of Defense
 Development and Procurement of Army Mortar Training Programs
 Procurement of Nuclear Aircraft Carriers
 Air Force Lease of 120 Aircraft
 The Joint Service Seeker (JSS)/Fiber Optic Guided Missile (FOG-M) Program
 Army Night Vision Goggle Program
 Naval Space Surveillance System
 Procurement of Mine Sweeper/Hunter Ships
 Department of Defense In-House Printing and Duplicating Services
 The Army's Tactical Truck Program
 Purchase of and Complaints on Medical Supplies at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center
 The 30 Percent Inflation Premium in the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1987 Budget
 The KC-135R Tanker Aircraft Modification Program

Department of the Army Western Command
 Department of Defense Portion of Memorandum Surplus Fund and Related M Accounts
 The Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System and Unit Level Computer
 Department of Defense Acquisition and Management of Medical Supplies
 Defense Nuclear Agency Management and Contracting Practices
 Strategic Mobility Requirements and Capabilities
 Multiyear Fixed Price Contracting for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Efforts
 Air Force European Distribution System
 Navy Ready Reserve Fleet and the Marine Corps Maritime Prepositioning Ship Program
 Proposed Sale of Fort DeRussy Military Installation
 Department of Defense CHAMPUS Program
 Army-Navy Contract Primary Medical Care
 War Reserve Medical Items
 Army Depot Maintenance Operations
 Competitive Ship Overhaul Program
 Department of Defense Management of Civilian and Military Personnel
 Real Property Maintenance Program
 Use of Department of Defense Operations and Maintenance Funds for the Space Shuttle Program

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

U.S. Participation in the NATO Infrastructure Program
 The Pursuit and Settlement of Architect-Engineer Liabilities in the Department of Defense
 Misawa Air Base, Japan
 Military Construction Program Associated with Basing the MX (PEACEKEEPER) Missile
 Worldwide U.S. Military Base Closures
 Packaging of Military Construction Projects
 Naval Support Activity in Naples, Italy
 Air Force Nuclear Weapons Storage and Security System
 Security Upgrades at Army Installations

AGRICULTURE

Africa Competitive Sales Program by the Department of Agriculture
 Losses Sustained by U.S. Farm Producers as a Result of Embargoes and the Nonsale of Surplus Commodities in World Markets at Competitive Prices
 U.S. Farm Producers Losses
 Farm Lending Programs of the Farmers Home Administration
 Farmers Home Administration Loan Programs Rural Housing Loans
 Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
 Rapid Decline in Value of Farmland Throughout the Country
 Federal Reserve and FDIC Agricultural Lending Policies and Practices

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, AND JUDICIARY

Relocation of the U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Department of Justice
 Funding Required for Operation of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in FY 1987

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Department of Energy's Major Facilities Program

HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Cost Comparisons and Related Issues of Operating the Space Shuttle and Various Foreign and U.S. Expendable Launch Vehicles
 Training and Fire Programs and Selected Management Practices of the Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Community Development Block Grant Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Status of the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund Program
 The Shuttle-Centaur Program

Salaries and Expenses Appropriations and Administrative Expenses Limitations
 Veterans Administration Medical Computer Programs
 NASA Reimbursement Policies and Procedures for Operation of Commercial Expendable Launch Vehicles
 Construction Grant Program of EPA
 Award of a Contract for Communications Equipment

INTERIOR

Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission
 Water Rights Policy of the Bureau of Land Management Relating to the Grazing Management Program
 Oil and Gas Leasing Program
 Provisions in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act
 10-Year Reforestation Backlog Elimination Program of the U.S. Forest Service
 Selected Aspects of the U.S. Forest Service Timber and Road Construction Programs
 Construction Program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Construction Management
 Royalty Management Program
 Easement Acquisition Programs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management
 Leases and Permits for Developing Natural Resources on Indian Lands
 Forest Service's Implementation of Section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the Tongass Timber Supply Fund
 Possible Settlement of Tosco vs. Hodel, 611 F. Supp. 1130
 Administrative Practices Within the Department of the Interior and Whether the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service Appropriations Are Being Spent as Appropriated

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

Nonpersonal Services Funding for Unemployment Insurance Activities of State Employment Security Agencies
 Central Service Functions at the National Institutes of Health—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

LEGISLATIVE

Consolidated Administrative Management Information System (CAMIS) Project at the General Accounting Office

TRANSPORTATION

Department of Transportation's Urban Mass Transportation Administration

TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service's Income Tax Processing and Computer Programs

With respect to the above listing, it should be noted that since the studies originate with the Subcommittees, any information developed during the course of an investigation is reported to the Subcommittee which requested such study or reported to the Subcommittee which requested such study or examination as well as the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee. This information may be released for publication only when the Subcommittee so determines. This procedure is incorporated in Section 8 of the Committee's rules.

SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE GAO

In addition to the information made available to the Committee through its Surveys and Investigations Staff, its functions are buttressed by the continual utilization of the resources of the General Accounting Office. The Committee receives a copy of every GAO report addressed to the Congress. In recent years the scope of the

GAO auditing and review capability has been enlarged to include management surveys. For over 20 years, the GAO has extracted from those reports and compiled in separate volumes a list of so-called "significant audit findings" for special use by the Committee staff in the annual appropriations hearings. These findings relate to matters which are felt to require corrective action by the Committee's efforts, through legislation, or through administrative efforts. This compilation is designed to identify problem areas in an individual agency which might have applicability to other organizations.

Additionally, the Committee frequently calls upon GAO to make special studies and investigations.

A listing of some reports and staff studies by the Committee which were underway during the 99th Congress follows:

FORMAL REPORTS ISSUED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—JANUARY 3, 1985—
OCTOBER 18, 1986

Title	Report number	Issue date
Design and Operation of Special Defense Acquisition Fund Can Be Improved.....	NSIAD-85-18	1/15/85
[Review of HHS Inspector General's Report on California's Refugee Resettlement Program].....	HRD-85-41	2/28/85
Summaries of Conclusions and Recommendations on Department of Defense Operations.....	OIRM-85-2	2/28/85
Summaries of Conclusions and Recommendations on the Operations of Civil Departments and Agencies School District Officials Face.....	OIRM-85-1	2/28/85
Problems in Dealing With Asbestos in Their Schools.....	RCED-85-91	3/19/85
[Annual Report Required by District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act, as Amended].....	GGD-85-41	3/22/85
Controls Over Export Sales Reporting and Futures Trading Ensure Fairness, Integrity, and Pricing Efficiency in U.S. Grain Marketing.....	RCED-85-20	4/9/85
Efforts To Clean Up DOD-Owned Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.....	NSIAD-85-41	4/12/85
Federal Aviation Administration's Host Computer: More Realistic Performance Tests Needed Before Production Begins.....	IMTEC-85-10	6/6/85
[Key Aspects of FAA's Plans To Acquire the Multi-Billion Dollar Advanced Automation System and Related Programs].....	IMTEC-85-11	6/17/85
Evaluation of Army's Mobile Subscriber Equipment Program.....	NSIAD-85-117	7/16/85
Military Tour-Length and Tour-Curtailment Policies and Practices.....	NSIAD-85-114	7/19/85
Installation of Automated Weather Observing Systems by FAA at Commercial Airports Is Not Justified.....	RCED-85-78	7/29/85
Compilation and Analysis of the Federal Aviation Administration's Inspection of a Sample of Commercial Air Carriers.....	RCED-85-157	8/2/85
Proposed AMTRAK Rail Service Between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.....	RCED-85-90	8/13/85
The Extent of Navy Compliance With Congressional Guidelines on the Training and Administration of the Reserve Program.....	NSIAD-85-139	9/5/85
DOD's Fiscal Year 1986 Ammunition Procurement and Production Base Programs.....	NSIAD-85-141	9/16/85
An Opportunity To Reduce Proliferation and Improve Acquisition Strategy for Electronic Combat Jammers.....	C-NSIAD-86-1	10/8/85
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission Estimated Relocation Cost.....	RCED-86-43FS	10/25/85
An Assessment of the Army's Multiple Launch Rocket System Multiyear Contract.....	NSIAD-86-5	10/28/85
Actions To Gain Management Control Over DOD's Contract Support Services.....	NSIAD-86-8	11/22/85
Information on Navy's Personnel and Pay Computer Project.....	IMTEC-86-6FS	1/23/86
Status of Open Recommendations: Improving Operations of Federal Departments and Agencies.....	OIRM-86-1	2/86
Procurement: An Assessment of the Air Force's F-16 Aircraft Multiyear Contract.....	NSIAD-86-38	2/20/86
Analysis of the Army's Conventional Ammunition Working Capital Fund.....	NSIAD-86-63BR	3/7/86
Law Enforcement Capability and Cost Comparisons at Two Recreation Areas.....	RCED-86-40	3/7/86
Foreign Assistance: How the Funds Are Spent.....	NSIAD-86-73	3/7/86
Emergency Law Enforcement Expenditures at Two Recreation Areas.....	RCED-86-107	3/7/86
Cost Accounting Standard 414: Its Relationship to DOD Profit Policy.....	NSIAD-86-55	3/14/86
ADP Acquisitions: Immigration and Naturalization Service Should Terminate Its Contract and Recompete.....	IMTEC-86-5	3/20/86
Annual Report Required by District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act.....	GGD-86-59	3/26/86
ADP Operations: Consolidation of Navy's Personnel and Pay Computer Resources.....	IMTEC-86-11BR	3/27/86
Analysis of Forest Service's Proposed Timber Program Information Reporting System.....	AFMD-86-42	4/4/86

FORMAL REPORTS ISSUED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—JANUARY 3, 1985–
OCTOBER 18, 1986—Continued

Title	Report number	Issue date
Surface Combatant Ships' Readiness Improving, But Better Reports Needed.....	(C/NSIAD-86-7)	4/4/86
Review of DOD's Economic Analysis of Overseas Housing Costs.....	NSIAD-86-102BR	4/8/86
Industrial Funds: Recent DOD Reporting Changes Should Facilitate Congressional Oversight.....	NSIAD-86-58	4/11/86
U.S. Firms' Views on Customs' Protection of Intellectual Property Rights.....	NSIAD-86-96	5/14/86
Options Available for Reducing the Aviation Trust Fund Balance.....	RCED-86-124BR	5/21/86
DOD Should Improve Its Accounting for Asset Capitalization Program Funds.....	NSIAD-86-112	5/23/86
Tactical Computers: Army's Maneuver Control System Procurement and Distribution Plan.....	IMTEC-86-21FS	5/23/86
Rangeland Management: Grazing Lease Arrangements of Bureau of Land Management Permits.....	RCED-86-168BR	5/30/86
Timber Sale Accounting: Analysis of Kootenai National Forest.....	AFMD-86-62BR	6/6/86
FAA Should Buy Direct User Access Terminal Systems, Not Develop Them.....	RCED-86-173	6/6/86
Army Budget: Potential Reductions to M1 Tank and Bradley Fighting Vehicle Budgets.....	NSIAD-86-136BR	6/11/86
Information on Operational Effectiveness, Cost Schedule, and Testing (ASAT).....	(C/NSIAD-86-20)	6/11/86
Air Quality Standards: The Role of the Health Effects Institute in Conducting Research.....	RCED-86-177BR	6/16/86
Army Budget: Potential Reductions to Aircraft Budgets.....	NSIAD-86-143BR	6/20/86
DOD Legislative Activities: Better Guidance, Accountability, and Reporting Needed.....	NSIAD-86-134BR	6/30/86
Air Force Cost Estimates for Scope Exchange Telephone Systems.....	IMTEC-86-22FS	7/3/86
Status of FAA's Host Computer Project and Related Software Enhancements.....	IMTEC-86-25BR	7/3/86
Requirements for Training and Administration of the Reserve.....	NSIAD-86-138FS	7/9/86
Information on Historian Programs in the Department of Defense.....	NSIAD-86-139FS	7/4/86
Tactical Intelligence: DOD's Joint Tactical Fusion Program.....	(C/NSIAD-86-27)	7/31/86
Potential Reductions to Army and Marine Corps Missile Budgets.....	NSIAD-86-158BR	8/6/86
Information on Stationing Army's 6th Infantry Division.....	NSIAD-86-187FS	8/6/86
DOD's Plan for a Universal Modem (Communication Satellite).....	(C/NSIAD-86-23)	8/25/86
Status of the Army Command and Control System Program.....	NSIAD-86-184FS	8/26/86
Funding for Full Scale Development Programs for Selected Navy Aircraft.....	(C/NSIAD-86-207BR)	9/2/86
Army's Maneuver Control System Acquisition Plan Is Not Cost-Effective.....	IMTEC-86-26BR	9/3/86
Status of the Fire Support Systems' Development.....	NSIAD-86-212FS	9/15/86
Information on Relocation of Army's 6th Infantry Division Headquarters.....	NSIAD-86-216FS	9/19/86
Replacement of the Navy's Automatic Landing System May Be Premature.....	NSIAD-86-214BR	9/22/86
DOD Efforts Highlight an Effective Tool for Enhancing Federal Productivity.....	GGD-86-143BR	9/26/86
Tactical Air Command and Strategic Air Command Flying Hour Programs.....	NSIAD-86-192BR	9/30/86
Potential Reductions to DOD's Ammunition Budget.....	NSIAD-86-188	9/30/86
Compliance With Professional Standards by the Agriculture Inspector General.....	AFMD-86-41	9/30/86
Issues Associated with DOD's Ground Wave Emergency Network Program.....	(C/NSIAD-85-12)	9/30/86
T-33 Aircraft Replacement Options.....	NSIAD-87-10	10/1/86
Navy Supply Systems: Status of Two Projects for Improving Stock Point Operations.....	IMTEC-87-1FS	10/9/86
Status of the Continental Army Management Information System.....	NSIAD-87-23BR	10/24/86
Future Navy Underwater Range Requirements Need To Be More Fully Assessed.....	NSIAD-87-30BR	10/31/86
Telecommunications: DOD Should Reassess I-S/A AMPE in Light of High Risk and New Technology.....	C/IMTEC-87-1	12/9/86

APPENDIX A

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND JURISDICTION

NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Chairman Whitten is a member of each subcommittee, and Mr. Conte, as Ranking Minority Member is an ex officio member of each subcommittee.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

BOB TRAXLER, Michigan

MATTHEW F. McHUGH, New York

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky

DANIEL K. AKAKA, Hawaii

WES WATKINS, Oklahoma

RICHARD J. DURBIN, Illinois

NEAL SMITH, Iowa

VIRGINIA SMITH, Nebraska

JOHN T. MYERS, Indiana

HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky

JOE SKEEN, New Mexico

JURISDICTION

Department of Agriculture (*Except Forest Service*).

Farm Credit Administration.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Food and Drug Administration (HHS).

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, AND JUDICIARY

NEAL SMITH, Iowa, *Chairman*

BILL ALEXANDER, Arkansas

JOSEPH D. EARLY, Massachusetts

BERNARD J. DWYER, New Jersey

BOB CARR, Michigan

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts¹ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia²GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, Illinois³

RALPH REGULA, Ohio

HAL ROGERS, Kentucky

JURISDICTION

Department of Commerce.

Department of Justice.

Department of State (*Except* Migration and Refugee Assistance).

Department of Transportation: Maritime Administration.

Department of the Treasury: Fishermen's Protective Fund.

The Judiciary.

Related Agencies:

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Board of International Broadcasting.

Commission on Civil Rights.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Federal Communications Commission.

Federal Maritime Commission.

Federal Trade Commission.

International Trade Commission.

Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

Legal Services Corporation.

Marine Mammal Commission.

Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Securities and Exchange Commission.

Small Business Administration.

United States Information Agency.

¹ January 3, 1985 through May 1, 1986.² After May 1, 1986.³ Deceased July 17, 1986.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE

JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York (*Chairman*)¹BILL CHAPPELL, Jr., Florida, *Chairman*²

JOHN P. MURTHA, Pennsylvania

NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington

CHARLES WILSON, Texas

W.G. (BILL) HEFNER, North Carolina

LES AuCOIN, Oregon

MARTIN OLAV SABO, Minnesota³

JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania

C.W. BILL YOUNG, Florida

CLARENCE E. MILLER, Ohio

BOB LIVINGSTON, Louisiana

JURISDICTION

Department of Defense—Military:

Departments of Army, Navy (including Marine Corps), Air Force, and Office of Secretary of Defense (*Except* Military Construction).

Central Intelligence Agency.

Intelligence Community Staff.

¹ Deceased April 10, 1986.² Assumed chairmanship May 1, 1986.³ After May 1, 1986.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JULIAN C. DIXON, California, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
 LOUIS STOKES, Ohio
 CHARLES WILSON, Texas
 MARTIN OLAV SABO, Minnesota
 STENY H. HOYER, Maryland

LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania
 BILL GREEN, New York
 FRANK R. WOLF, Virginia

JURISDICTION

District of Columbia.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

TOM BEVILL, Alabama, *Chairman*

LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, Louisiana
 BILL CHAPPELL, Jr., Florida
 VIC FAZIO, California
 WES WATKINS, Oklahoma
 BILL BONER, Tennessee

JOHN T. MYERS, Indiana
 VIRGINIA SMITH, Nebraska
 ELDON RUDD, Arizona

JURISDICTION

Department of Energy (*Except* the Economic Regulatory Administration; Energy Information Administration; Emergency Preparedness, Office of Hearings and Appeals; Strategic Petroleum Reserve; Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves; Fossil energy research and development; Energy conservation; Alternative fuels production and related matters).

Department of Defense—Civil: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil.

Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation.

Related Agencies:

Appalachian Regional Commission.
 Appalachian Regional Development Program.
 Delaware River Basin Commission.
 Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.
 National Council on Public Works Improvement.
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
 Office of Water Policy.
 Susquehanna River Basin Commission.
 Tennessee Valley Authority.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

MATTHEW F. MCHUGH, New York

WILLIAM LEHMAN, Florida

CHARLES WILSON, Texas

JULIAN C. DIXON, California

WILLIAM H. GRAY III, Pennsylvania

ROBERT J. MRAZEK, New York

JACK F. KEMP, New York

MICKEY EDWARDS, Oklahoma

JERRY LEWIS, California

JOHN EDWARD PORTER, Illinois

JURISDICTION

Agency for International Development.

African Development Foundation.

African Development Fund and Bank.

Asian Development Bank.

Department of State:

Anti-terrorism Assistance.

International Narcotics Control.

Migration and Refugee Assistance.

Peacekeeping Operations.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.

Export-Import Bank.

Foreign Military Credit Sales.

Inter-American Development Bank.

Inter-American Foundation.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

International Development Association.

International Development Cooperation Agency.

International Finance Corporation.

International Fund for Agricultural Development.

International Military Education and Training.

International Monetary Fund.

International Organizations and Programs.

Military Assistance Program.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Peace Corps.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUD—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

BOB TRAXLER, Michigan

LOUIS STOKES, Ohio

LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, Louisiana

MARTIN OLAV SABO, Minnesota ¹

BILL BONER, Tennessee

ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia ²

BILL GREEN, New York

LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania

JERRY LEWIS, California

JURISDICTION

Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 American Battle Monuments Commission.
 Cemeterial Expenses, Army (DOD).
 Consumer Information Center (GSA).
 Consumer Product Safety Commission.
 Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.
 Environmental Protection Agency.
 Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 National Credit Union Administration.
 National Institute of Building Sciences.
 National Science Foundation.
 Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.
 Office of Consumer Affairs (HHS).
 Office of Revenue Sharing (Treasury).
 Office of Science and Technology Policy.
 Selective Service System.
 Veterans Administration.

¹ January 3, 1985 through May 1, 1986.² After May 1, 1986.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois, *Chairman*

JOHN P. MURTHA, Pennsylvania

NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts

LES AU COIN, Oregon

TOM BEVILL, Alabama

RALPH REGULA, Ohio

JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania

TOM LOEFFLER, Texas

JURISDICTION

Department of the Interior (*Except* Bureau of Reclamation).
 Department of Energy (Economic Regulatory Administration; Energy Information Administration; Emergency Preparedness, Office of hearings and appeals; Strategic Petroleum Reserve; Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves; Fossil energy research, development, and construction; Energy conservation; Alternative fuels production and related matters).

Other Agencies:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
 Commission of Fine Arts.
 Compact of Free Association.
 Energy Security Reserve (Treasury).
 Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline.
 Forest Service (USDA).
 Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.
 Holocaust Memorial Council.
 Indian Education (DOEd).
 Indian Health Services and Facilities (HHS).
 Institute of Museum Services.
 National Capital Planning Commission.
 National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.
 National Gallery of Art.
 Navajo and Hopi Relocation Commission.
 Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.
 Smithsonian Institution.
 Synthetic Fuels Corporation.
 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES—
EDUCATION

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky, *Chairman*

NEAL SMITH, Iowa
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California
LOUIS STOKES, Ohio
JOSEPH D. EARLY, Massachusetts
BERNARD J. DWYER, New Jersey
STENY H. HOYER, Maryland

SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, Illinois ¹
CARL D. PURSELL, Michigan
JOHN EDWARD PORTER, Illinois
C.W. BILL YOUNG, Florida

JURISDICTION

Department of Education: (*Except* Indian Education Activities).

Department of Health and Human Services.

(*Except*:

Food and Drug Administration.

Indian health services and facilities.

Office of Consumer Affairs).

Department of Labor.

Related Agencies:

ACTION.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

National Council on the Handicapped.

National Labor Relations Board.

National Mediation Board.

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

Prospective Payment Assessment Commission.

Railroad Retirement Board.

Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.

United States Institute of Peace.

¹ Deceased July 17, 1986.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE

VIC FAZIO, California, *Chairman*

DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin	JERRY LEWIS, California
BILL ALEXANDER, Arkansas	SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
JOHN P. MURTHA, Pennsylvania	JOHN T. MYERS, Indiana
BOB TRAXLER, Michigan	JOHN EDWARD PORTER, Illinois
LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, Louisiana	

JURISDICTION

House of Representatives.
 Joint Items.
 Architect of the Capitol (*Except* Senate items).
 Botanic Garden.
 Congressional Budget Office.
 Copyright Royalty Tribunal.
 General Accounting Office.
 Government Printing Office.
 Library of Congress.
 Office of Technology Assessment.
 Railroad Accounting Principles Board.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

W.G. (BILL) HEFNER, North Carolina, *Chairman*

TOM BEVILL, Alabama	MICKEY EDWARDS, Oklahoma
BILL ALEXANDER, Arkansas	TOM LOEFFLER, Texas
RONALD D. COLEMAN, Texas	ELDON RUDD, Arizona
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York ¹	BILL LOWERY, California
BILL CHAPPELL, Jr., Florida ²	
JOSEPH D. EARLY, Massachusetts	
NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington ³	
VIC FAZIO, California ³	

JURISDICTION

Military construction, Army, Navy (including Marine Corps), Air Force and Defense Agencies, and Reserve Forces.
 Military family housing.
 Homeowners Assistance Fund.
 Defense Facilities Replacement.
 NATO Infrastructure.

¹ Deceased April 10, 1986.² January 3, 1985 through May 1, 1986.³ After May 1, 1986.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

WILLIAM LEHMAN, Florida, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. GRAY III, Pennsylvania	LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania
BOB CARR, Michigan	SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
RICHARD J. DURBIN, Illinois	CARL D. PURSELL, Michigan
ROBERT J. MRAZEK, New York	FRANK R. WOLF, Virginia
MARTIN OLAV SABO, Minnesota	

JURISDICTION

Department of Transportation (*Except* Maritime Administration).
 Related Agencies:
 Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.
 Interstate Commerce Commission.
 National Transportation Safety Board.
 Panama Canal Commission.
 United States Railway Association.
 Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TREASURY—POSTAL SERVICE—GENERAL GOVERNMENT

EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California, *Chairman*

JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York¹

JOE SKEEN, New Mexico

DANIEL K. AKAKA, Hawaii

BILL LOWERY, California

STENY H. HOYER, Maryland

FRANK R. WOLF, Virginia

RONALD D. COLEMAN, Texas

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts²

SIDNEY, R. YATES, Illinois

JURISDICTION

Treasury Department (*Except* Office of Revenue Sharing).

United States Postal Service.

Executive Office of the President:

Compensation of the President.

Council of Economic Advisers.

Executive Residence.

National Security Council.

Office of Administration.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

Office of Management and Budget.

Office of Policy Development.

Official Residence of the Vice President.

Special Assistance to the President.

Unanticipated Needs.

White House Office.

Independent Agencies:

Administrative Conference of the United States.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Advisory Committee on Federal Pay.

Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries.

Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Physically Handicapped.

Federal Election Commission.

Federal Labor Relations Authority.

General Provisions, Governmentwide.

General Services Administration (*Except* Consumer Information Center).

Merit System Protection Board.

National Archives and Records Administration.

Office of Personnel Management.

President's Commission on Pension Policy.

Other: United States Tax Court.

¹ Deceased April 10, 1986.

² After May 1, 1986.

APPENDIX B

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPLICABLE TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Rule X

ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committees and Their Jurisdiction

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4; and all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee as listed in this clause shall (in accordance with and subject to clause 5) be referred to such committees, as follows:

* * * * *

(b) Committee on Appropriations

(1) Appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government.

(2) Rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts.

(3) Transfers of unexpended balances.

(4) The amount of new spending authority (as described in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) which is to be effective for a fiscal year, including bills and resolutions (reported by other committees) which provide new spending authority and are referred to the committee under clause 4(a).

The committee shall include separate headings for "Rescissions" and "Transfers of Unexpended Balances" in any bill or resolution as reported from the committee under its jurisdiction specified in subparagraph (2) or (3), with all proposed rescissions and proposed transfers listed therein; and shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers in the accompanying committee report. In addition to its jurisdiction under the preceding provisions of this paragraph, the committee shall have the fiscal oversight function provided for in clause 2(b)(3) and the budget hearing function provided for in clause 4(a).

* * * * *

General Oversight Responsibilities

2. (a) In order to assist the House in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws

enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, the various standing committees shall have oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b).

(b)(1) Each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget) shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. * * *

(3) The Committee on Appropriations shall conduct such studies and examinations of the organization and operation of executive departments and other executive agencies (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) as it may deem necessary to assist it in the determination of matters within its jurisdiction.

* * * * *

Additional Functions of Committees

4. (a)(1)(A) The Committee on Appropriations shall, within thirty days after the transmittal of the Budget to the Congress each year, hold hearings on the Budget as a whole with particular reference to—

(i) the basic recommendations and budgetary policies of the President in the presentation of the Budget; and

(ii) the fiscal, financial, and economic assumptions used as bases in arriving at total estimated expenditures and receipts.

(B) In holding hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), the committee shall receive testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and such other persons as the committee may desire.

(C) Hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), or any part thereof, shall be held in open session, except when the committee, in open session and with a quorum present, determines by rollcall vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security: *Provided, however,* That the committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(D) Hearings pursuant to subdivision (A), or any part thereof, may be held before joint meetings of the committee and the Com-

mittee on Appropriations of the Senate in accordance with such procedures as the two committees jointly may determine.

(2) Whenever any bill or resolution which provides new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is reported by a committee of the House and the amount of new budget authority which will be required for the fiscal year involved if such bill or resolution is enacted as so reported exceeds the appropriate allocation of new budget authority reported as described in clause 4(h) in connection with the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for such fiscal year, such bill or resolution shall then be referred to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report it, with the committee's recommendations and (if the committee deems it desirable) with an amendment limiting the total amount of new spending authority provided in the bill or resolution, within 15 calendar days (not counting any day on which the House is not in session) beginning with the day following the day on which it is so referred. If the Committee on Appropriations fails to report the bill or resolution within such 15-day period, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the bill or resolution and the bill or resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(3) In addition, the Committee on Appropriations shall study on a continuing basis those provisions of law which (on the first day of the first fiscal year for which the congressional budget process is effective) provide spending authority or permanent budget authority and shall report to the House from time to time its recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.

APPENDIX C

BACKGROUND OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

On March 2, 1865, the House of Representatives separated the appropriating and banking and currency duties from its oldest committee—the Committee on Ways and Means—and assigned them to two new committees—the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Until 1865, all “general” appropriation bills had been controlled in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means—also in charge of revenue measures and some other classes of substantive legislation.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

The new Committee on Appropriations—six Republicans and three Democrats—was appointed on December 11, 1865, in the 1st session of the 39th Congress, and first reported the general appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1867. By 1920, the number of members had grown to 21. It was changed that year to 35 and gradually increased to 50 by 1951, and now numbers 57 members with 35 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

THE GROWTH OF EXPENDITURES

In the early years of the Congress, a single general appropriation bill from the Ways and Means Committee met the needs of the country. The first bill, in 1789, appropriated \$639,000 and covered 13 lines of the printed statutes. Five years later, in 1794, the Army was supplied in a separate bill, then the Navy in 1799. This trend continued until in 1865, there were 10 bills passed over to the new Committee on Appropriations, not including deficiency bills. For the present fiscal year, 1987, appropriations bills have provided a total of \$575.0 billion.

Until recent years, large sustained spending increases of the federal government ususally occurred only in connection with wars. For several years prior to the Civil War, Federal expenditures averaged \$60,000,000 annually. By the peak of the war, in fiscal year 1865, expenditures amounted to \$1,297,555,224. The year following the war—fiscal year 1866—spending was reduced to \$520,809,417.

In the first year for which the new Committee on Appropriations reported the general bills, fiscal year 1867, total expenditures of the government were \$357,542,675. In the ensuing 100 years the lowest expenditure level was \$236,964,327—in fiscal year 1878. The Spanish-American War period marked the high point for the remainder of the century; in fiscal year 1899 expenditures reached \$605,072,179, but by 1902 had dropped back to \$485,234,249. With

the onset of World War I expenditures again crossed the billion-dollar mark in fiscal year 1917, reach a war peak of \$18,514,879,955 in fiscal year 1919, and receded by fiscal year 1927 to \$2,974,029,674, the lowest subsequent level.

By 1940 spending in appropriation bills had climbed to \$14.6 billion as a result mainly of various New Deal legislation. By 1943, the fiscal high point of World War II—some \$143.8 billion was being spent.

After World War II spending declined to the \$30 billion range and then increased to \$91.1 billion in 1951 in connection with the Korean War.

After the Korean War, Federal spending in appropriation bills decreased to \$47.6 billion in 1954. This is the last period in the Federal budget in which spending has decreased. Every year after 1954 spending has steadily increased, until in fiscal year 1985 appropriations totaled \$551.6 billion.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Twenty-five men, including the present incumbent, the Honorable Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, have served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The late Honorable Clarence Cannon of Missouri, served as chairman nearly 19 years, although his term as chairman was of broken continuity. The Honorable George Mahon of Texas served as chairman continuously longer than any other person, from May 18, 1964 to January 3, 1979. Several chairmen went on to higher or other important offices. One became President. Three became Speakers of the House. Three later served in the U.S. Senate. One became Governor of his State. The list of distinctions is long. Interesting biographical sketches of 21 of the men are contained in House Document No. 299 of the 77th Congress.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

By the early 1970's new forces were at work calling for changes in the way in which Congress handled the budget and appropriations process.

One of the most compelling of these forces, although it was largely a temporary problem, was due to the impoundment of funds in fiscal year 1974. This was, in effect, a line item veto of funds for programs that were initiated or increased by the Congress. Many Members of Congress and certain special interest groups were outraged and extremely frustrated by the impoundments. Numerous court suits on various impoundments had been filed and were in the process of being heard.

A more serious reason for budget reform was due to the widely held belief that the budget was out of control. Deficits were mounting; so-called "uncontrollable" spending was climbing; and "back-door" spending, i.e. spending provided other than through the Appropriations Committee, was increasing. It was also becoming clear that there was little, if any coordination between raising and spending revenues.

Additionally, there was a feeling among some Members of Congress that there needed to be other or additional ways to change the priorities of Federal spending.

Because of these and other concerns, formal work was begun on improving the Congressional budget process through the establishment of the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control.

The work of this Committee, the House Rules Committee, the Senate Committee on Government Operations, and the Senate Rules Committee eventually resulted in the adoption of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

Since the institution of the Budget Committee in 1974 the Appropriations Committee has cooperated with and supported the new Congressional Budget process. The current chairman of the Appropriations Committee served as the senior co-chairman of the budget process study committee in the early 1970's as well as one of the Budget Committee's first members.

APPENDIX D

Committee on Appropriations

COMMITTEE RULES

(Adopted for the 99th Congress on February 6, 1985)

Resolved, That the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in the Ninety-eighth Congress, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, shall be and are hereby adopted as the rules and practices of the Committee on Appropriations in the Ninety-ninth Congress.

The foregoing resolution adopts the following rules:

Sec. 1: Power to Sit and Act

For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under Rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee or any of its subcommittees is authorized:

(a) To sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings; and

(b) To require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, reports, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. The Chairman, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(c) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees under subsection 1(b) in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under subsection 1(b) may be delegated to the Chairman pursuant to such rules and under such limitations as the Committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(d) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or its subcommittees may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

Sec. 2: Subcommittees

(a) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall establish the number of subcommittees and shall determine the jurisdiction of each subcommittee.

(b) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence and report to the Committee all matters referred to it.

(c) All legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to the subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction within two weeks unless, by majority vote of the Majority Members of the full Committee, consideration is to be by the full Committee.

(d) The Majority Caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of Majority to Minority Members for each subcommittee. The Chairman is authorized to negotiate that ratio with the Minority. Provided, however, that party representation in each subcommittee, including ex-officio members, shall be no less favorable to the Majority than the ratio for the full Committee.

(e) The Chairman is authorized to sit as a member of any subcommittee and to participate in its work.

Sec. 3: Committee Staff

(a) The Chairman is authorized to appoint the staff of the Committee, and make adjustments in the job titles and compensation thereof subject to the maximum rates and conditions established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. In addition he is authorized, in his discretion, to arrange for their specialized training. The Chairman is also authorized to employ additional personnel as necessary.

(b) The chairman of each subcommittee may select and designate a staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee chairman. Such staff member who shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to these provisions.

(c) The ranking minority member of each subcommittee may select and designate a staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority member. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to these provisions.

(d) The Chairman, and the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the Chairman, may each select and designate a staff member at an annual gross salary of not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and may each select and designate one additional staff member.

(e) Each member not mentioned in subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section may select and designate a staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that member. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e); Provided further, That members designating a staff member under this subsection must specifically certi-

fy by letter to the Chairman that the employee is needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

(f) In addition to any staff members appointed pursuant to any other subsection of this section, each Member may select and designate one additional staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of that Member. Such staff member shall be compensated at a rate, determined by the Member, not to exceed 75 per centum of the maximum established in Clause 6(c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; Provided, That no Member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to this subsection; Provided further, That Members designating an additional staff member under this subsection must specifically certify by letter to the Chairman that the employee is needed and will be utilized for Committee work.

Sec. 4: Committee Meetings

(a) **Regular Meeting Day.**—The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month while the House is in session, unless the Committee has met within the past 30 days or the Chairman considers a specific meeting unnecessary in the light of the requirements of the Committee business schedule.

(b) Additional and Special Meetings:

(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the Chairman.

(2) If at least three Committee Members desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the Committee Offices a written request to the Chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Upon the filing of the request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman.

(3) If within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Committee Offices their written notice that a special meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour of, and the measure or matter to be considered. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour.

(4) Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Committee Clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at the special meeting.

(c) **Ranking Majority Member to Preside in the Absence of Chairman.**—If the Chairman is not present at any meeting of the Committee, the Ranking Majority Member on the Committee who is present shall preside.

(d) Business Meetings:

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or its subcommittees, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed.

(2) No person other than Committee Members and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed.

(3) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to open hearings of the Committee or its subcommittees which are provided for in Section 5(b)(1) of these Rules or to any meeting of the Committee relating solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(e) Committee Records:

(1) The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each roll call vote shall be available for inspection by the public during regular business hours in the Committee Offices. The information made available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, or other proposition and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against, and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(2) All hearings, records, data, charts, and files of the Committee shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chairman of the Committee. Such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

Sec. 5: Committee and Subcommittee Hearings

(a) **Overall Budget Hearings.**—Overall budget hearings by the Committee, including the hearing required by Sec. 242(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and Clause 4(a)(1) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be conducted in open session except when the Committee in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that the testimony to be taken at that hearing on that day may be related to a matter of national security; except that the Committee may by the same procedure close one subsequent day of hearing. A transcript of all such hearings shall be printed and a copy furnished to each Member, Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(b) Other Hearings:

(1) All other hearings conducted by the Committee or its subcommittees shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee in open session and with a majority present determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a

majority of those present at a hearing conducted by the Committee or any of its subcommittees, there being in attendance the number required under Section 5(c) of these rules to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (1) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate Clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, or (2) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in Clause 2(k)(5) of such rule. No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or its subcommittees unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or any of its subcommittees, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public; Provided, however, That the Committee or its subcommittees may by the same procedure vote to close five subsequent days of hearings.

(2) Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

(3) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, insofar as is practicable, shall file in advance of such appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and shall limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary, except that this provision shall not apply to any witness appearing before the Committee in the overall budget hearings.

(c) **Quorum for Taking Testimony.**—The number of Members of the Committee which shall constitute a quorum for taking testimony and receiving evidence in any hearing of the Committee shall be two.

(d) **Calling and Interrogation of Witnesses:**

(1) The Minority Members of the Committee or its subcommittees shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, by a majority of them before completion of any hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to the matter under consideration during at least one day of hearings thereon.

(2) The Committee and its subcommittees shall observe the five-minute rule during the interrogation of witnesses until such time as each Member of the Committee or subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) **Broadcasting and Photographing of Committee Meetings and Hearings:**

(1) The Chairman is authorized to determine the extent and nature of broadcasting and photographic coverage for the overall budget hearing and full Committee meetings and hearings, subject to the guidelines for such coverage set forth in Sec. 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and Clause 3(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) Unless approved by the Chairman and concurred in by a majority of the subcommittee, no subcommittee hearings or meetings shall be recorded by electronic device or broadcast by radio or television.

(3) Unless approved by the subcommittee chairman and concurred in by a majority of the subcommittee, no subcommittee hearing or meeting or subcommittee room shall be photographed.

(4) Broadcasting and photographic coverage of subcommittee hearings and meetings authorized under the provisions of (2) and (3) above shall be subject to the guidelines for such coverage set forth in Clause 3(f) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(f) **Subcommittee Meetings.**—No subcommittee shall sit while the House is reading an appropriation measure for amendment under the five-minute rule or while the Committee is in session.

(g) **Public Notice of Committee Hearings.**—The Chairman is authorized and directed to make public announcements of the date, place and subject matter of Committee and subcommittee hearings at least one week before the commencement of such hearings. If the Committee or any of its subcommittees as the case may be, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, the Chairman is authorized and directed to make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

Sec. 6: Procedures for Reporting Bills and Resolutions

(a) Prompt Reporting Requirement:

(1) It shall be the duty of the Chairman, except as provided in subsection (3) herein, to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any bill or resolution approved by the Committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, a report on a bill or resolution which the Committee has approved shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of days in which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Committee Clerk a written request, signed by a majority of Committee Members, for the reporting of such bill or resolution. Upon the filing of any such request, the Committee Clerk shall notify the Chairman immediately of the filing of a request. This subsection does not apply to the reporting of a regular appropriation bill prior to compliance with subsection (3) herein or to the reporting of a resolution of inquiry addressed to the head of an executive department.

(3) Before reporting the first regular appropriation bill for each fiscal year, the Committee shall, to the extent practicable and in accordance with Sec. 307 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, complete subcommittee markup and full Committee action on all regular appropriation bills for that year and submit to the House a report comparing the Committee's recommendations with the appropriate levels of budget outlays and new budget authority as set forth in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for that year.

(b) **Presence of Committee Majority.**—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee was actually present.

(c) **Roll Call Votes.**—With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution, the total number of votes cast for, and the total number of votes cast against, the reporting of such a bill or resolution shall be included in the Committee report.

(d) **Compliance with Congressional Budget Act.**—A Committee report on a bill or resolution which has been approved by the Committee shall include the statement required by Sec. 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority.

(e) **Inflationary Impact Statement.**—Each Committee report on a bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(f) **Changes in Existing Law.**—Each Committee report on a general appropriation bill shall contain a concise statement describing fully the effect of any provision of the bill which directly or indirectly changes the application of existing law.

(g) **Rescissions and Transfers.**—Each bill or resolution reported by the Committee shall include separate headings for rescissions and transfers of unexpended balances with all proposed rescissions and transfers listed therein. The report of the Committee accompanying such a bill or resolution shall include a separate section with respect to such rescissions or transfers.

(h) **Supplemental or Minority Views:**

(1) If, at the time the Committee approves any measure or matter, any Committee Member gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority or additional views, the Member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views in writing and signed by the Member, with the Clerk of the Committee. All such views so filed shall be included in and shall be a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(2) The Committee report on that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(i) shall include all supplemental, minority or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(ii) shall have on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority or additional views are included as part of the report.

(3) Subsection (h)(1) of this section, above, does not preclude—

(i) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority or additional views has been made as provided by such subsection; or

(ii) the filing by the Committee of a supplemental report on a measure or matter which may be required for correc-

tion of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that measure or matter.

(4) If, at the time a subcommittee approves any measure or matter for recommendation to the full Committee, any Member of that subcommittee who gives notice of intention to offer supplemental, minority or additional views shall be entitled, insofar as is practicable and in accordance with the printing requirements as determined by the subcommittee, to include such views in the Committee Print with respect to that measure or matter.

(i) **Availability of Reports.**—A copy of each bill, resolution or report shall be made available to each Member of the Committee at least 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in advance of the date on which the Committee is to consider each bill, resolution, or report: Provided, That this subsection may be waived by agreement between the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee.

Sec. 7: Voting

(a) No vote by any Member of the Committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(b) The vote on any question before the Committee shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the demand of one-fifth of the Members present.

Sec. 8: Studies and Examinations

The following procedure shall be applicable with respect to the conduct of studies and examinations of the organization and operation of Executive Agencies under authority contained in Sec. 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and in Clause 2(b)(3) of Rule X, of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(a) The Chairman is authorized to appoint such staff and, in his discretion, arrange for the procurement of temporary services of consultants, as from time to time may be required.

(b) Studies and examinations will be initiated upon the written request of a subcommittee which shall be reasonably specific and definite in character, and shall be initiated only by a majority vote of the subcommittee, with the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking minority member thereof participating as part of such majority vote. When so initiated such request shall be filed with the Clerk of the Committee for submission to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member and their approval shall be required to make the same effective. Notwithstanding any action taken on such request by the chairman and ranking minority member of the subcommittee, a request may be approved by a majority of the Committee.

(c) Any request approved as provided under subsection (b) shall be immediately turned over to the staff appointed for action.

(d) Any information obtained by such staff shall be reported to the chairman of the subcommittee requesting such study and examination and to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, shall be made available to the members of the sub-

committee concerned, and shall not be released for publication until the subcommittee so determines.

(e) Any hearings or investigations which may be desired, aside from the regular hearings on appropriation items, when approved by the Committee, shall be conducted by the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the matter.

Sec. 9: Official Travel

(a) The chairman of a subcommittee shall approve requests for travel by subcommittee members and staff for official business within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee. The ranking minority member of a subcommittee shall concur in such travel requests by minority members of that subcommittee and the Ranking Minority Member shall concur in such travel requests for Minority Members of the Committee. Requests in writing covering the purpose, itinerary, and dates of proposed travel shall be submitted for final approval to the Chairman. Specific approval shall be required for each and every trip.

(b) The Chairman is authorized during the recess of the Congress to approve travel authorizations for Committee Members and staff, including travel outside the United States.

(c) As soon as practicable the Chairman shall direct the head of each government agency concerned not to honor requests of subcommittees, individual Members, or staff for travel, the direct or indirect expenses of which are to be defrayed from an executive appropriation, except upon request from the Chairman.

(d) In accordance with Clause 2(n) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, local currencies owned by the United States shall be available to Committee Members and staff engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories or possessions. No Committee Member or staff member shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law.

(e) Travel Reports:

(1) Members or staff shall make a report to the Chairman on their travel covering the purpose, results, itinerary, expenses, and other pertinent comments.

(2) With respect to travel outside the United States or its territories or possessions, the report shall include: (1) an itemized list showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished and any funds expended for any other official purpose; and (2) a summary in these categories of the total foreign currencies and/or appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports on foreign travel shall be filed no later than sixty days following completion of the travel with the Chairman for use in complying with reporting requirements in applicable Federal law and shall be open for public inspection.

(3) Each Member or employee performing such travel shall be solely responsible for supporting the amounts reported by the Member or employee.

(4) No report or statement as to any trip shall be publicized making any recommendations in behalf of the Committee without the authorization of a majority of the Committee.

(f) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Committee shall be governed by applicable laws or regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel, as promulgated from time to time by the Chairman.

Sec. 10: Eligibility of Committee Members Serving as Budget Committee Chairman for Appropriations Subcommittee Chairmanship

If the Chairman of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives is chairman of a subcommittee on the Appropriations Committee when he becomes Budget Committee Chairman or would be eligible to become chairman of an Appropriations subcommittee under the rules of the Majority Caucus of the House of Representatives during his tenure as Budget Committee Chairman, the Appropriations Committee may nominate such Member to serve as chairman of such subcommittee subject to the approval of the Majority Caucus. But if so elected and confirmed, the Member shall take a leave of absence while Chairman of the Budget Committee, and the responsibilities of the subcommittee chairmanship shall devolve onto a temporary chairman as determined by the Appropriations Committee and the Majority Caucus of the House.

